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\$1500 Reward!



The Oregon, Cal-ifornia and Nevada Live Stock Protec-tion Association of which the under-signed is member, will give \$1,000.00 reward for evi-dence leading to the arrest and con-viction of any par-ty or parties steal-ing horses, cattle or mules belonging to any of its mem-

In addition to the above, the undersigned offers the same condition \$500.00 for all horses branded horse-shod bar on both or either jaw Brand recorded in eight counties. Range Harney, Lake and Crook counties, Horses vented when sold. None but grown horses sold and only in

large bunches, W. BROWN Fife Oregon.

Sumpter Valley Railway Co. Arrival and Departure Of Trains

4:15 P. M. Baker Arrives

Departs

8:3 A. M. No. 1, Baker Sumpter 1:05 A. M. Prairie 2: 1 P. M.

No. 1 Makes good connection with O.-W. R. & N. Co. No. 4 (Fast Mail) leaving Portland 6:15 P. M., arriving at Baker 7:55 A. M. and No. 17 from east arriv-

No 2 connects with No. 5 (Fast Mail) arriving at Baker 7:55 P. M. which picks up Pullman at Ba er, arriving at Portland 7:00 Opposite Times-Herald Building . A. M. Also with No. 18 at 0:45P. M. for points East.

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Beaver Board walls and ceilings are more handsome, more substantial and more sanitary than any other kind. They are the easiest walls to build. No lath or plaster—therefore, no litter. Beaver Board always gives satisfaction. But you can't expect Beaver Board results unless this trade-mark is on the back of the board you buy.

Burns Hardware Co. Burns, Oregon



Burns, Oregon, April 3, 1918. Notice is hereby given that Sarah E. Penington, formerly Sarah E. Mc-Laren, of Burns, Oregon, who on May 5, 1915, made Homestead Entry, No. 08108, for E%E%, Sec. 30; W% NW%, NW%SW%, NE%NW%, Section 29, Township 22 S., Range 31 E. Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, at Burns, Oregon, on the 17th day of May, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: David McLaren, of Juntura Oreg., Frank Baker, James Kribs, and Nellie Kribs all of Burns, Oregon. V. G. COZAD, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE Burns, Oregon, March 27, 1918. Notice is hereby given that Acie C. Poole, of Riley Oregon, who, on May 19, 1913, made Homestead Entry, Oregon. No.06789, for Lots 4 and 5, and N 1/2 and SW 4. Section 1, Township 26 8., Range 27 E., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, at Burns, Oregon, on the 2nd day of May, 1918.

> Claimant names as witnesses: William H. Poole, of Riley Oregon, William Burgett, of Egli, Oregon, Grant Burgett, of Riley, Oregon, and Peter Obiaque of Burns, Oregon. V. G. Cozad, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE

Burns, Oregon, April 3, 1918. Notice is hereby given that James Frail, of Sageview, Oregon, who, on May 6, 1913, made Homestead Entry, No. 06753, for N 1/2, Section 14, Twp. 32 S., Range 29., E. Willamete Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before C. E. Tulloch, U. S. Commissioner at his office, at Beckley, Oregon, on the 7th day of May, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Wm. Duhame, Dave Crow, Robert Nelson, Jess Breeden all of Sageview, Oregon.

V. G. COZAD, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE

Burns, Oregon, March 9, 1918. Notice is hereby given that Effie R. Justice, of Burns, Oregon, who, on March 26, 1913, made Desert-Land Entry, No. 06646, for S%SW % Sec 17; NE % NE %, Sec. 19; NW %, NE 4 SW 4, Sec. 20, Township 28 S., Range 28 E., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Proof, under 3rd paragraph of act of March 4, 1915, to establish claim to the land above described, 1:15 A. M. before Register and Receiver, at Sumpter 2:35 P. M. Burns, Oregon, on the 18th day of April, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Henry Fries, Mrs. Harriet H. Fries, Ole Sodeberg, and George Bolin, all of Narrows, Oregon.

V. G. COZAD, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE. Burns, Oregon, February 21, 1918

Notice is hereby given that Edward O. Wyeth, of Narrows, Oregon, who, on August 28, 1914, made Homestead Entry, No. 07694, for NEWNEW, WWNEW, EWNWW. NW 14 NW 14 . Section 17; W 14 SW 14 . Section 8, Township 27 S., Range 28 E., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, at Burns, Oregon, on the 30th day of March,

Claimant names as witnesses: August Vollmer, Della Vollmer, both of Narrows, Oregon. A. A. Tipton, of Burns, Oregon, and Isaac N. Hughet, of Narrows, Oregon.

V. G. Cozad, Register.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL PROPERTY.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR HAR-NEY COUNTY.

In the matter of the estate of Amos Oldfield, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of an order of sale made and entered in the above entitled estate on the 18th day of March, 1918, I, the undersigned, administator of said estate, will sell at auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand the real property belonging to said estate, to-wit; the SW % of Section 30, Twp. 22 south, Range 31 E. W. M., said sale to be



UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE



held at the front door of the Court

House in Burns, Harney County,

Oregon, on Monday the 22nd day of

April, 1918. Said property will be

sold subject to confirmation by the

County Judge of Harney County,

Dated at Burns, Oregon, this 18th

JAMES M. DALTON,

day of March, 1918.

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You people who

really know what

fine coffee is, Cres-

cent Cream Coffee

will attract you-its

flavor, body and

richness will win

your friendship for

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ARMY SHOE

The moment you put it on you say "Hello"

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bye" to cramped toes,

crowded feet and the other

foot troubles that mar your

comfort and your peace of

mind. Here it is-take a

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substantial-isn't it? And

every bit as good as it looks.

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You can get the Buckhecht

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tection.

good look at it:

Seattle Wash.

all time to come.

Administrator of the estate of

Amos Oldfield, deceased.

HUSTON

REPUBLICAN of MULTNOMAH COUNTY for

UNITED STATES SENATOR

Winning on His Record as a Citizen, as a Legislator and as a Republican

WHY WE ARE AT WAR WITH **GERMANY**

EPHRAIM DOUGLASS ADAMS Executive Head, History Depart-

ment Leland Stanford Junior University

DEMOCRACY VERSUS AUTOCRACY It is commonly said that this war to take part in order to "make the world safe for democracy." does the phrase mean?

The theories and acts of the German military autocracy definitely deny the right of the people of a state to rule themselves. The German people, in spite of forms of government that make a pretense of popular control, have no such actual control over their governors as exists in democratically organized nations. In those nations the governors can be removed by a vote of the people in a general election; in Germany the people have not this power. The aristocracy of Germany under-

stand this difference, and are afraid of the spread of democracy in Germany. The whole, much-admired "efficlency" of Germany is primarily due to a desperate and constant effort by Germany's rulers to divert the German people from thoughts of self-government, by offering them material prosperity. And the rulers have suc-One of the causes of this war was the necessity, by still further "glorious acquisitions of territory," to hush the murmurings of political discontent in Germany. Victory in war, every so often, is a nec essity of the German system. "It is for social as much as for national and political reasons that we must fix our minds incessantly upon war." "Success is necessary to gain influence over the masses," wrote Bernhardi; and General Von Bissing, just before his death, wrote a "Political Testament," since largely circulated in Germany, in which he argued for the retention of Belgium, because, unless it were annexed, the prestige of the military autocracy would receive a

Are we-are the Allies-then fighting to impose upon Germany a different system; is that the meaning of making the world safe for democ-

Elihu Root says that American democratic ideals include "liberty not for themselves alone but for all who are oppressed." Lloyd George asserts that if all countries had been democratically organized, this war would not have taken place; that this war will determine not merely international relations, but will affect the lives of peoples within their own nations, for generations to come; that this war is to end in "international democracy," i. e., in liberty, equality, and fraternity, between nations, great and small. General Smuts, formerly a soldier against Great Britain in South Africa, says that the essence of this war is the question whether governments should be founded on military might or on "principles of

equity, justice, fairness and equality." Various writers have depicted this war as a test of democracy, to determine whether democracy can adjust itself to an emergency so that by sheer efficiency it shall at least equal the efficiency of a military autocracy. and assert that on this ground alone the future government of all the nations of the world is at stake. Will Crooks, the British labor leader, says this war "is a people's war. We are all in it, the man at the village pump and in the fields, the blacksmith, the carpenter and joiner, the shipwright, and the man of leisure. We are standing together because we are fighting for liberty.

Yes, this war is one in which ideals of government, of individual liberty, of civilization itself are in conflict. Democracy is lined up against autocracy. The war is in absolute fact a war of ideals. But we are not fighting to impose our ideals upon any nation. What we are fighting for, in "making the world safe for democracy." is to prevent a military autocracy from imposing its authority and its ideals upon us. We are ready to keep on minding our own business, and to let other nations do the same. A military autocracy that proposes conquer the world must be defeated, to the point where it renounces meddling with other nations, great or small, or there is no peace in the world. That is the issue at stake, and in it rests our safety and the dule was changed? safety of the world.

THIS WAR IS ONE OF SELF-PRESERVATION.

"Here," says Everyman, "was a Kalserdom seeking world domination -and perilously near encompassing it unless the world united to repel him." Thus the radical land reformer sees the issue. Is there any one still blind to it?

But were we in America directly threatened? We were, and we are threatened. A German book published in the United States in 1914, and called "Truth About Germany," sought to inflame us against England and, France, and to persuade us that America and Germany had common ideals, one in which America was forced characteristics, and methods. (May God save us!) It argued smoothly: "Two nations united by such commor inclinations and ideals, boldness of enterprise, far-sightedness, quickness of decision, admiration for intellectual achievements, can not help being exceedingly congenial to each other." Pleasant words-but a lying tongue Would Germany, once master of Europe, remember our "congeniality," and be a good neighbor in the Amer icas?

> The Germans when writing for home consumption hold a different language about world relations and "neighbors." Formerly German thought was shut up in her German corner, but now the world shall have its coat cut according to German measure, a.d as far as our swords flash and German bloods flows, the circle of the earth shall come under the tutelage of German activity." "A sturdy German egoism must characterize all political . . . The first principle of action. our policy, both at home and abroad, must be that in everything that happens the Germans should come off best, and the others should have a bad time of it." A nice, congenial neighbor! But Germany, when honest, directly

avews her purpose, ultimately, against America. We must "wake up," or we will be the easy "next step" in her ambitions. "Germany . . . may in less than two centuries succeed in dominating the whole globe only it can in time strike out a 'new course,' and definitely break with Anglo-American methods of government, and with the state-destroying ideals of the Revolution." She is trying out her "new course" now, "One thing alone can profit the German people; the acquisition of new territory, that alone can really promote the diffusion, the growth, and the deepening of Germanism." "Before seeking to found a Greater Germany other continents we must seek to create a Greater Germany in Central "We must . see to Europe." it that the outcome of our next successful war must be the acquisition of colonies." "We must make room, for an empire of Germanic race which shall number 100,000,000 inhabitants, in order that we may hold our own against masses such as those of Russia and the United States."

Still further, it is no longer a secret that Germany, while we were still unprepared-were neutral-and while Germany still ostensibly sought our friendship, secretly planned, when victorious in Europe, to pick a quarrel with us and wring from us part of the costs of her European war. If the American "easy chair" is

still too comfortable for serious thought of what Germany means to do to us, then America deserves the fate in store for her. This is the material side of our peril, but there is another and deeper side. This war is our war, to secure our

purposes in national and in international development. If Germany should win, her principles must triumph and force alone must rule the world, with the strong exploiting the earth. If the war ends in a drawn battle, with Germany unchanged in ideals and purposes, all that is left of the world will be compelled to engage in the race of military preparedness, and the world will be forced to adopt Germany's methods-now so hateful to us. A Germany undefeated would force us to destroy the very basis of our government, our policy, our social and Industrial life-to devote ourselves, capital and labor, persons and property, to one object-a mighty militarism. Unless we win this war the mightest, most upsetting, most farreaching change this nation has ever known is upon us. We are fighting for liberty to continue in our accustomed line of progress.

This is the sixth of a series of ten articles by Professor Adams.

One of the eternal mysteries will be, what did old Father Time do with that idle hour when the sche-

Bring That job to The Times-Herald Office